FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:10:03 ON 04 APR 2001

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 13:10:03 ON 04 APR 2001

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:10:03 ON 04 APR 2001

FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 13:10:03 ON 04 APR 2001

FILE 'CANCERLIT' ENTERED AT 13:10:03 ON 04 APR 2001

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 13:10:03 ON 04 APR 2001

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 13:10:03 ON 04 APR 2001

=> s Lewis Y antigen

L1 454 LEWIS Y ANTIGEN

=> (cell membrane) and l1

(CELL IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s (cell membrane) and l1

L2 10 (CELL MEMBRANE) AND L1

=> dup rem l2

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3 9 DUP REM L2 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d l3 1-9 bib ab

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 9 USPATFULL
AN 2000:105706 USPATFULL
TI Multispecific chimeric receptors
IN Capon, Daniel J., Hillsborough, CA, United States
Smith, Douglas H., Foster City, CA, United States
Tian, Huan, Cupertino, CA, United States
Winslow, Genine A., Hayward, CA, United States
Siekevitz, Miriam, New York, NY, United States
PA Cell Genesys, Inc., Foster City, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6103521 20000815
AI US 1995-454098 19950530 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-384033, filed on 6 Feb 1995, now abandoned

DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Caputa, Anthony C.; Assistant Examiner: Pak, Michael
LREP Sughrue, Mion, Zinn, Macpeak & Seas, PLLC
CLMN Number of Claims: 47
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2523
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Novel multispecific chimeric receptor DNA sequences, expression cassettes and vectors containing these sequences as well as cells containing the chimeric DNA and novel chimeric receptor proteins expressed from the sequences are provided in the present invention. The novel multispecific chimeric receptor DNA and amino acid sequences comprise at least three domains that do not naturally exist together: (1) a multispecific binding domain comprising at least two extracellular inducer-responsive clustering domains which serves to bind at least one specific inducer molecule, (2) a transmembrane domain, which crosses the plasma membrane, and (3) either a proliferation signaling domain that signals the cell to divide, or an effector function signaling domain which directs a host cell to perform its specialized function. Optionally, all the multispecific chimeric receptors may contain one or more intracellular inducer-responsive clustering domains attached to one or more of the cytoplasmic signaling domains or the transmembrane domain. The present invention also relates to novel hybrid multispecific chimeric receptors comprising at least one proliferation signaling domain and at least one effector function signaling domain together on the multispecific receptor molecule. The present invention further relates to therapeutic methods and strategies that employ the cells expressing these novel chimeric receptors for the treatment of cancer, infectious disease and autoimmune disease which may have greater therapeutic benefit over a combination of drug therapies.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 9 USPATFULL
AN 2000:12608 USPATFULL
TI Methods for determining the presence of carcinoma using the antigen binding region of monoclonal antibody BR96
IN Hellstrom, Ingegerd, Seattle, WA, United States
Hellstrom, Karl Erik, Seattle, WA, United States
Bruce, Kim Folger, Seattle, WA, United States
Schreiber, George J., Seattle, WA, United States
PA Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Princeton, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6020145 20000201
AI US 1994-333840 19941103 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1993-77253, filed on 14 Jun 1993 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-57444, filed on 5 May 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5491088 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-544246, filed on 26 Jun 1990, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-374947, filed on 30 Jun 1989, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Feisee, Lila; Assistant Examiner: Bansal, Geetha P.
LREP Merchant, Gould, Smith, Edell, Welter & Schmidt
CLMN Number of Claims: 4
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,3
DRWN 76 Drawing Figure(s); 74 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5875
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to novel antibodies, antibody fragments

and antibody conjugates and single-chain immunotoxins reactive with human carcinoma cells. More particularly, the antibodies, conjugates and single-chain immunotoxins of the invention include: a murine monoclonal antibody, BR96; a human/murine chimeric antibody, ChiBR96; a F(ab').sub.2 fragment of BR96; ChiBR96-PE, ChiBR96-LysPE40, ChiBR96 F(ab').sub.2 -LysPE40 and ChiBR96 Fab'-LysPE40 conjugates and recombinant BR96 sFv-PE40 immunotoxin. These molecules are reactive with a **cell membrane** antigen on the surface of human carcinomas. The BR96 antibody and its functional equivalents, displays a high degree of selectivity for carcinoma cells and possess the ability to mediate antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity and complement-dependent cytotoxicity activity. In addition, the antibodies of the invention internalize within the carcinoma cells to which they bind and are therefore particularly useful for therapeutic applications, for example, as the antibody component of antibody-drug or antibody-toxin conjugates. The antibodies also have a unique feature in that they are cytotoxic when used in the unmodified form, at specified concentrations.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 9 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
AN 2000243592 MEDLINE
DN 20243592
TI Ley/H: an endothelial-selective, cytokine-inducible, angiogenic mediator.
AU Halloran M M; Carley W W; Polverini P J; Haskell C J; Phan S; Anderson B J; Woods J M; Campbell P L; Volin M V; Backer A E; Koch A E
CS Department of Medicine, Section of Arthritis and Connective Tissue Diseases, Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, IL 60611, USA.
NC AR30692 (NIAMS)
AR41492 (NIAMS)
AI40987 (NIAID)
+
SO JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, (2000 May 1) 164 (9) 4868-77.
Journal code: IFB. ISSN: 0022-1767.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 200007
EW 20000704
AB Endothelial cells (ECs) are key participants in angiogenic processes that characterize tumor growth, wound repair, and inflammatory diseases, such as human rheumatoid arthritis (RA). We and others have shown that EC molecules, such as soluble E-selectin, mediate angiogenesis. Here we describe an EC molecule, Lewisy-6/H-5-2 glycoconjugate (Ley/H), that shares some structural features with the soluble E-selectin ligand, sialyl Lewisx (sialyl Lex). One of the main previously recognized functions of Lewisy is as a blood group glycoconjugate. Here we show that Ley/H is rapidly cytokine inducible, up-regulated in RA synovial tissue, where it is cell-bound, and up-regulated in the soluble form in angiogenic RA compared with nonangiogenic osteoarthritic joint fluid. Soluble Ley/H also has a novel function, for it is a potent angiogenic mediator in both in vitro and in vivo bioassays. These results suggest a novel paradigm of soluble blood group Ags as mediators of angiogenic responses and suggest new targets for therapy of diseases, such as RA, that are characterized by persistent neovascularization.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 9 USPATFULL
AN 1999:141303 USPATFULL
TI Antibodies reactive with human carcinomas
IN Hellstrom, Ingegerd, Seattle, WA, United States
Hellstrom, Karl Erik, Seattle, WA, United States
Bruce, Kim Folger, Seattle, WA, United States
Schreiber, George J., Redmond, WA, United States
Siegall, Clay, Edmonds, WA, United States
McAndrew, Stephen, Newtown, PA, United States
PA Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Princeton, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5980896 19991109
AI US 1993-77253 19930614 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-57444, filed on 5 May 1993, now
patented, Pat. No. US 5491088 And Ser. No. US 1992-892501, filed on 1 Jun 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-544246, filed on 26 Jun 1990, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-374947, filed on 30 Jun 1989, now abandoned , said Ser. No. US 1993-57444, filed on 5 May 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5491088 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 544246
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Feisee, Lila; Assistant Examiner: Bansal, Geetha P.
LREP Merchant, Gould, Smith, Edell, Welter & Schmidt
CLMN Number of Claims: 35
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,16,34
DRWN 76 Drawing Figure(s); 74 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5987
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to novel antibodies, antibody fragments and antibody conjugates and single-chain immunotoxins reactive with human carcinoma cells. More particularly, the antibodies, conjugates and
single-chain immunotoxins of the invention include: a murine monoclonal antibody, BR96; a human/murine chimeric antibody, ChiBR96; a F(ab').sub.2 fragment of BR96; ChiBR96-PE, ChiBR96-LysPE40, ChiBR96 F(ab').sub.2 -LysPE40 and ChiBR96 Fab'-LysPE40 conjugates and recombinant BR96 sFv-PE40 immunotoxin. These molecules are reactive with
a **cell membrane** antigen on the surface of human carcinomas. The BR96 antibody and its functional equivalents, displays a
high degree of selectivity for carcinoma cells and possess the ability to mediate antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity and complement-dependent cytotoxicity activity. In addition, the antibodies of the invention internalize within the carcinoma cells to which they bind and are therefore particularly useful for therapeutic applications,
for example, as the antibody component of antibody-drug or antibody-toxin conjugates. The antibodies also have a unique feature in that they are cytotoxic when used in the unmodified form, at specified concentrations.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 9 USPATFULL
AN 1999:18719 USPATFULL
TI Antibody conjugates reactive with human carcinomas
IN Hellstrom, Ingegerg, Seattle, WA, United States
Hellstrom, Karl Erik, Seattle, WA, United States
Bruce, Kim Folger, Seattle, WA, United States
Schreiber, George J., Seattle, WA, United States
PA Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5869045 19990209
AI US 1995-459354 19950602 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1993-77253, filed on 14 Jun 1993 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-57444, filed on 5 May 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5491088 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-544246, filed on 26 Jun 1990, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-374947, filed on 30 Jun 1989, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Feisee, Lila; Assistant Examiner: Ungar, Susan
LREP Merchant, Gould, Smith, Welter and Schmidt
CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 75 Drawing Figure(s); 74 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5935
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to novel antibodies, antibody fragments and antibody conjugates and single-chain immunotoxins reactive with human carcinoma cells. More particularly, the antibodies, conjugates and single-chain immunotoxins of the invention include: a murine monoclonal antibody, BR96; a human/murine chimeric antibody, ChiBR96; a F(ab').sub.2 fragment of BR96; ChiBR96-PE, ChiBR96-LysPE40, ChiBR96 F(ab').sub.2 -LysPE40 and ChiBR96 Fab'-LysPE40 conjugates and recombinant BR96 sFv-PE40 immunotoxin. These molecules are reactive with a **cell membrane** antigen on the surface of human carcinomas. The BR96 antibody and its functional equivalents, displays a high degree of selectivity for carcinoma cells and possess the ability to mediate antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity and complement-dependent cytotoxicity activity. In addition, the antibodies of the invention internalize within the carcinoma cells to which they bind and are therefore particularly useful for therapeutic applications, for example, as the antibody component of antibody-drug or antibody-toxin conjugates. The antibodies also have a unique feature in that they are cytotoxic when used in the unmodified form, at specified concentrations.

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 9 USPATFULL
AN 96:12810 USPATFULL
TI Monoclonal antibody BR 96 and chimeric monoclonal antibodies having the variable region of MAB BR96, which bind to a variant of ley antigen on human carcimona cells
IN Hellstrom, Ingegerd, Seattle, WA, United States
Hellstrom, Karl E., Seattle, WA, United States
Bruce, Kim F., Seattle, WA, United States
Schreiber, George J., Redmond, WA, United States
PA Oncogen Limited Partnership, United States
PI US 5491088 19960213
AI US 1993-57444 19930505 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-544246, filed on 26 Jun 1990, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-374947, filed on 30 Jun 1989, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hutzell, Paula K.
LREP Merchant, Gould, Smith, Edell, Welter, & Schmidt
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 27 Drawing Figure(s); 27 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2238
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to novel antibodies reactive with human carcinoma cells. More particularly, the antibodies of the invention include: a murine monoclonal antibody, BR96; a human/murine chimeric antibody, ChiBR96; and a F(ab').sub.2 fragment of BR96. These antibodies are reactive with a **cell membrane** antigen on the surface of human carcinomas. The antibodies display a high degree of selectivity for carcinoma cells and possess the ability to mediate ADCC and CDC activity. In addition, the antibodies of the invention internalize within the carcinoma cells to which they bind. The antibodies also have a unique feature in that they are cytotoxic when used in the unmodified form, at specified concentrations.

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1996:472412 BIOSIS
DN PREV199699201968
TI Cell surface carbohydrates as prognostic markers in human carcinomas.
AU Dabelsteen, Erik
CS Dep. Oral Diagnostics, Sch. Dentistry, Fac. Health Sci., Univ. Copenhagen, Norre Alle 20, DK-2200 Copenhagen N Denmark
SO Journal of Pathology, (1996) Vol. 179, No. 4, pp. 358-369. ISSN: 0022-3417.
DT General Review
LA English
AB Tumour development is usually associated with changes in cell surface carbohydrates. These are often divided into changes related to terminal carbohydrate structures, which include incomplete synthesis and modification of normally existing carbohydrates, and changes in the carbohydrate core structure. The latter includes chain elongation of both glycolipids and proteins, increased branching of carbohydrates in N-linked glycoproteins, and blocked synthesis of carbohydrates in O-linked mucin-like glycoproteins. In mature organisms, expression of distinct carbohydrates is restricted to specific cell types; within a given tissue, variation in expression may be related to cell maturation. Tumour-associated carbohydrate structures often reflect a certain stage of cellular development; most of these moieties are structures normally found in other adult or embryonic tissues. There is no unique tumour carbohydrate structure, since certain structures which are tumour-related in one organ may be normal constituents of other tissues. Tumour-associated carbohydrate changes have been used in the diagnosis of human cancers. Recently, however, it has been demonstrated that the expression of some carbohydrate structures is associated with prognosis. Tn, sialyl-Tn, and T are **cell membrane**-bound mucin-like carbohydrate structures that may be expressed in tumours due to blocked synthesis of the core carbohydrate chain of mucin-like structures. Their expression is strongly associated with prognosis in certain turnouts, but the biological relationship between their expression and tumour progression is at present unknown. The blood group-related carbohydrate structures Le-x, sialyl-Le-x, ABH. and Ley are examples of terminal carbohydrate structures which are related to tumour prognosis. These structures are of increasing interest since they may function as adhesion molecules; adhesion of tumour cells to endothelial cells of blood vessels may be mediated by an interaction between sialosyl-Le-x and E-selectin and studies indicate that Ley is related to cell motility. These findings are now the basis for tumour therapeutic experiments.

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 9 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 96344994 EMBASE
DN 1996344994
TI Expression of antigens related to apoptosis and cell proliferation in chronic nonsuppurative destructive cholangitis in primary biliary cirrhosis.
AU Kuroki T.; Seki S.; Kawakita N.; Nakatani K.; Hisa T.; Kitada T.; Sakaguchi H.
CS Third Department Internal Medicine, Osaka City University Medical School, 1-5-7, Asahi-machi,Abeno-ku, Osaka, 545, Japan
SO Virchows Archiv, (1996) 429/2-3 (119-129).
ISSN: 0945-6317 CODEN: VARCEM
CY Germany
DT Journal; Article
FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
029 Clinical Biochemistry
048 Gastroenterology
LA English
SL English
AB The initial injury in primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC) is the destruction of portal bile ducts. Little information is available on apoptosis and cell proliferation in such bile ducts, so we used immunohistochemical techniques to locate molecules related to apoptosis [Fas antigen, **Lewis Y antigen** (BM1/JIMRO), and bcl-2 protein] and to cell proliferation (proliferating cell nuclear antigen, PCNA) in 21 patients with PBC. In addition, nick-end labelling was done to locate DNA fragmentation. The expression of these molecules in chronic nonsuppurative destructive cholangitis (CNSDC) was examined. Cell death and PCNA expression were both found in portal bile ducts affected by CNSDC in 7 of the 13 CNSDC patients examined. Fas antigen was found on the plasma membrane and rough endoplasmic reticulum of bile-duct cells with CNSDC in the frozen sections of all 6 patients with CNSDC out of the 9 patients inspected, and this antigen was found also in bile-duct cells without CNSDC in 2 of these 9 patients. It was not found in anatomically normal liver (from 2 patients with Gilbert's disease). The **Lewis Y antigen** was found in bile ducts with CNSDC and in proliferated ductules in all 16 patients examined. No bcl-2 protein was found in any bile-duct or ductule cells, but it was found in the cytoplasm of lymphocytes surrounding or invading CNSDC. DNA fragmentation was found in the nuclei of bile-duct cells with CNSDC by nick-end labelling. Our study indicated that Fas-mediated apoptosis might be involved in CNSDC, but that bcl-2 protein seems to participate less than Fas. Although the **Lewis Y antigen** was found in many bile ducts, the relationship between the antigen and apoptosis remains unknown because there was no evidence that this antigen mediates apoptosis.

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 9 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 94024395 EMBASE
DN 1994024395
TI Neoexpression of **Lewis Y antigen** is a sensitive phenotypic change of the damaged intrahepatic bile ducts.
AU Sasaki M.; Kono N.; Nakanuma Y.
CS Department of Pathology, Kanazawa University Sch. of Medicine,Kanazawa 920, Japan
SO Hepatology, (1994) 19/1 (138-144).
ISSN: 0270-9139 CODEN: HPTLD
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
048 Gastroenterology

026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
LA English
SL English
AB We examined the expression of Lewis antigens, particularly Lewis Y, on the intrahepatic biliary epithelial cells in normal livers and various hepatobiliary diseases with immunohistochemical and immunoelectron microscopic methods. In normal livers, Lewis Y was consistently and generally negative in the bile ductules and small bile ducts, respectively. This antigen was frequently and strongly expressed on these ducts and ductules showing variable pathological changes such as necroinflammation and proliferation in a majority of hepatobiliary diseases independent on their etiology, whereas a majority of normal-appearing bile ducts and ductules in these pathological conditions were negative. Immunoelectron microscopically, gold particles suggesting the presence of Lewis Y were demonstrated on microvilli facing the biliary lumen, lateral cell membranes, secretory granules and Golgi apparatus of abnormal biliary epithelial cells in various hepatobiliary diseases. These data suggest that neoexpression of **Lewis Y antigen** is a highly sensitive, nonspecific phenotypic change of carbohydrate residues occurring in the abnormal biliary epithelial cells in various hepatobiliary diseases.